CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

IN SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented joint resolutions of the Legis lature of Florida in favor of the following objects: 1st. Requesting their Representative and instructing States that Florida is bound in justice to her citizens as a sovereign State to enforce her rights under the treaty of

Payne's Landing by expelling the Seminole Indians.

2d. To procure from the Government of the United States the privilege of depositing and preserving the pub-lic arms of the State in the arsenal of the United States, located near the junction of Chattahoochie and Flint 3d. For appropriations for the removal of obstruction

to the navigation of the Yellow and Shoal river s.

4th. For the establishment of a mail route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the States bo dering on the 5th. For mail routes from Thomasvi'le, via Georgia, to

Alligator, in Florida, and for a tri-weekly mail between Apalachicola, Floria, and Bainbridge, Georgia.

Which were appropriately referred and ordered to be printed

Mr. BKiG AT presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of indiana in favor of the following objects:

In favor of a grant of land to indemnify the State for a loss sustained by the failure of a title to a portion of the lands granted for a seminary of learning. 2d. In favor of a grant of the right of way to the New Albany Railroad Company and other railroad companies.

3d. In favor of the construction of a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side of the river.

4th. In favor of a liberal appropriation for the improvement of Michigan City harbor. Which were appropriately referred and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:
By Mr. WALKER: From citizens of Milwaukee, very numerously signed, asking that the money appropriated for the harbor of that city be expended on the North Cut. By Mr. SEWARD: From citizens of Lansingburg, New York, in favor of giving to American citizens religious liberty abroad.

By Mr. JONES, of Tennessee: Proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, in favor of the construction of a railroad from that city to the bay of San Francisco.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: From steamboat companies and others of Philadelphia interested in carrying passengers, asking that the late steamboat law may be suspended for nine months; stating that it is impossible for them to comply with its provisions within the time specified by

By Mr. PRATT: From the same class of citizens navigating the Chesapeake bay, asking a suspension for nine months, or that the inspector be authorized to give licen-ses in cases where the law cannot be complied with in the

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which were referred the various petitions in relation to the rights of conscience and the privileges of religious worship abroad, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed.

[The report, after showing the privileges extended by our Contitution to every denomination of Christians, and contending that the blessings of the Gospel should be preached to all mankind, thus speaks of a subject which, though not embraced in the memorials before the committee, is not the less worthy of notice :

The committee say there is another subject, bearing an intimate relation to the foregoing, which the commit-tee think proper to bring to the attention of the Senate, in connexion with the question of religious freedem for our citizens abroad. It is the right to bury those who die abroad with the religious observances which are so well calculated to soothe the anguish of surviving relatives and friends. The deepest emotions of the heart en-ter into the performance of the last sad ceremonies over the dead. To be prohibited or controlled in the performance of these ceremonies is an interference cruel to the mourner and productive of no possible good to any one. We therefore think that foreign nations should allow our citizens dying abroad to be buried with those religious observances which may be deemed appropriate by their surviving friends, and with these views the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it would be just and wise on the part of the Government of the United States, in future treaties with foreign nations, as secure, if practicable, to our citizens residing abroad the right of worshipping God, freely and openty, according to the dictates of their own consciences, by providing that they shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religious, either within their own private houses or in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship; and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship; and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship; and convenient situations, inand maintain places of worship in convenient situations,

terfering in no way with, but respecting the religion and cus-toms of the country in which they reside.

Resolved further, That it would be just and wise in our future treaties with foreign nations to secure to our citizens re-siding abroad the right to purchase and own burial places, and to bury any of our citizens dying abroad in such places with those religious ceremonies and observances deemed appropri-ate by the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased.]

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the following House bills, without amendment, and recommended their passage:
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an

act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon from attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians in the years 1847 and 1848. An act to organize the Territory of Nebraska.

Also, from the same committee, House bill to establish the Territory of Washington, with an amendment, consistng simply of striking out the word Washington, where occurs, and inserting "Washingtonia."

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back House bill for the relief of

John Frink, and recommended its passage. Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, ported a bill to establish Pilatka and Bayport, in Florida, ports of delivery, respectively.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on the Post Office and

Post Roads, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Nock accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Also, from the Select Committee to which was referred
the memorial of Col. James French, of Virginia, for an appropriation to test his newly invented locomotive for over coming heavy grades, submitted a report, which was or-dered to lie on the table and be printed. On motion by Mr. RUSK, it was ordered that two

thousand additional copies of the report be printed.

[The report goes into the merits of this invention, and thus closes: "Your committee, aware of the vast in-terests to be affected by this invention, and of the immense sums it may save the Government in its contemplated railway expenditures, should it in practice realize the expectations of its friends, trust that an enlightened public opinion will sanction the appropriation of such a sum as shall be adequate for the purpose of fully and sa-tisfactorily testing its practical utility, and of bringing it Also, from the Committee on Pensions, adverse reports

on the petitions of John Carlton 2d, and of Edward S. which were ordered to be printed. Also, from the same committee, asking to be discharg ed from the further consideration of the petitions

Catharine Clarke, and of citizens of Scituate, Massachusetts, in favor of a pension to Josiah Mann; which was Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims, re ported a bill for the relief of Isano Varn, sr., accompanie

by a report; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. BORLAND, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the memorial of Thomas Ritchie, ask. ing a further allowance on the printing executed by him for Congress, submitted a report, which was ordered to b

printed, accompanied by a joint resolution for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, assignee of Wm. M. Belt. [The effect of this joint resolution is simply to allow Ritchie the actual cost of printing the obituary no tices of President Taylor, with a profit of 20 per centum but withholds the other allowance prayed for.] Mr. GEYER, from the Committee on Pensions, mad

adverse reports on the petitions of Wm. T. Zollickoffer Dr. Adam Hays, and Elisha Putnam : which were ordere to be printed in each case.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee en Indian Affairs, submitted a report in the case of Henry M. Rice, which

was ordered to be printed. On motion by Mr. SUMNER,

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to port to the Senate the amount of postages collected in the United States on account of the British Post Office since the postal treaty with Great Britain went into operation; also, the amount of balance paid each year to the British Post Office also, the commissions for the collection of these balances a lowed by the Post Office Department to the postmasters of the United States; also, the amount paid for exchanges, in remitting these balances to Great Britain.

On motion by Mr. BRIGHT, olved, That the Secretary of the Navy communicate the Senate a copy of a report made to the Department by the commission appointed to examine the qualities of the several coal fields and coal mines on the Western waters.

Mr. WALKER submitted the following :

h to the Senate a list of the clerks, with the name of present employed in the Census office; stating on whose

recommendation, or at whose solicitation, each clerk was appointed, and how long he has been employed.

A PENSION PROMPTLY GRANTED. Mr. UNDERWOOD said he was about to ask the Senate to do an extraordinary act. He had just received a letter giving an account of the death of an old soldier of the revolution, a neighbor of his. The widow desired have the papers renewed in her name, but if taken to the Department she would only be entitled to thirty-two dol-Department she would only be entitled to thirty-two dol-lars per year. This worthy old revolutionary reliet had thirteen children, one hundred and thirty-five grand-children, three hundred and thirty great grandchildren, and seven great great grandchildren. Mr. U. knew them personally. The favor he wished the Senate to do was to fallow him to introduce a bill giving the old lady a pen-sion of sixty-five dollars per annum for the remainder of her life. The husband was ninety-five when he died, and the old lady was now ninety-two years of age.
[Cries from all quarters, "Agreed, agreed!" "bring

Mr. U. then introduced a bill for the relief of Sarah Kerby, which gave her a pension of \$65 per annum; which was considered in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. BORLAND. I move to strike out "sixty-five," and

Mr. HALE. That's right; I agree to it. The amendment was then adopted, and the bill was -sed and sent to the House of Representatives. NAVAL REGULATIONS.

Mr. HALE called up the following resolution, submitted by him on the 14th instant:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate whether a code of rules and regulations, or instructions for the government of the navy, is now in course of preparation, or has recently been prepared by a board of officers acting under his authority; and if so, that he be requested to submit the same to this House for the consideration and approval Congress before taking effect.

Mr, BELL argued against the adoption of the resolution. The regulations in question had received the sanction of the President, the Secretary of the Navy, as well as the older officers of that branch of service. If adopted, the information would be too late for action by the present Congress, and could only lead to embarrassment and trouble. The code of regulations was now in the hands of the printer, from whence it would have to be taken, or impose great labor on the clerical force of the Department. In the existing state of things some rerulations were necessary, and those of the Departnent had better remain in force until the sanction of Congress could be obtained.

Mr. PRATT contended that the resolution should be dopted; that the code should at least receive the sanc tion of Congress before its adoption; that certain officers, who by some means had an inkling of what was contained in it, were of opinion that their rights would be affected; and hence it was the duty of Congress to investigate the matter before it permitted a code to go into effect which night in any manner compromise the rights of any of our ellow-citizens.

Mr. HALE spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolutirn, on the ground that all matters having such an im-portant bearing on the interests of the country should at east be submitted to Congress for its sanction Mr. BELL said the code was voluminous, and if sent to Congress could not be acted on at the present session. At

least let it go into effect until Congress could have time Mr. PRATT contended that the adoption of the resolu-tion would be simply that the code should be submitted for the sanction of Congress.

Mr. CASS was of opinion that the adoption of the reso-ution would be to infringe the constitutional rights of the President as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and would have a tendency to suspend his constitutional power to act until the meeting of the next Congress; and he had no idea of thus trenching upon the

egitimate powers of the Executive.

Mr. TOUCEY held the same views with Mr. Cass, and insisted they had no power to interfere if the regulations were in conformity with the constitution; and in any vent they should at least first ascertain what the regula ions were. He moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. FITZPATRICK, the Senate took up the bill authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands in Alabama; which was passed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the pecial order, being the bill for the protection of the emirrant route to California, &c., when— Mr. BELL resumed and concluded his remarks com-

senced on the 5th instant, in favor of the bill. Mr. SMITH followed, also in its support. Mr. CHASE sustained the amendment of Mr. Brop-HEAD providing for a preliminary survey, &c.

Mr. COOPER obtained the floor, and the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION. The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. reciprocal trade with the British North American Colonies upon certain conditions, upon which was pending a motion to recommit it to the Committee on Commerce, and a mo-tion to commit it to the Committee of the Whole on the

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, addressed the House in favor of the bill. He referred to the course of the British North American Provinces in 1775, 1812, and 1838 to show that they had always maintained their loyalty to the British Crown, and had invariably refused to affiliate with the United States in wars against the Government of Great Britain. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding these provinces were less able to break down those barriers which were necessary for the protection of the industrial interests of any country: notwithstanding they contained a comparatively sparse population, and so far as capital was concurned, were poor in comparison with this country, yet they had taken the initiative in this business, and desired to relax, though they could not now entirely abolish these commercial restrictions. He had been assured by gentlemen on the other side that if it were possible they would have free trade with us; but the mother country, in giving them the power of controlling the revenue, prescribed the mode in which that reve nue should be raised, and that was by duties imposed up on importation; and, in his opinion, this was the only practicable way in which revenue could be raised. He begged leave to call the attention of the House to the articles that were embraced in the bill. It was a broader and more comprehensive bill than had ever be-fore been presented for the action of Congress, and not only contained articles that were embraced in a former measure, but others of great importance to our agricul-tural interest. We were approaching a new order of things, which legislation could not control, and which arose out of the progress of our country. Those who had heretofore been looking to high protective duties as a mode of sustaining the manufacturing interests of this country—for which he had always felt a strong attachment must now look, he was satisfied, to another quarter. We must extend the market for our manufactures by such liberal legislation as should invite here the trade of world. No strong nation should be afraid of free-trade. It was the weaker nations, whose interests were not yet firmly rooted, that should be afraid of that system. needed protective duties when our manufactures were in their infancy. We might need them now to a certain extent, but we must look also to other quarters for their

protection. Mr. S. then called the attention of the House to that part of the subject which related to the treaty-making power, which was made a precedent to any operation the bill. First, there was the fishery question; and it was certain, from the events of last year, that something must be done to put this Government upon terms of un-derstanding, at least for a temporary period, if not per-manently, with the Government of Great Britain; and this must be done by this Congress, or we must run the hazard of a collision. Next, was the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence, which we need and must have. Eight sovereign States of this Union were intimately connected with this question, and needed this river as an outlet for their surplus products. Then came the free navigation of the River St. John, which was of great importance to the lumbering interest. And another condition was the abolition of the export duty, which, ever since the Ashburton treaty, had been levied by the British Coonies upon all lumber cut on American soil and floated lown the River St. John, by, as he contended, an unjust enstruction of that treaty.

These four important prerequisites were devolved upon he treaty-making power, and were to be settled before this bill could go into effect. All of them would be consessions by the British Government of rights which she claimed now to exercise by berself alone, and without any participation of American citizens. He believed that that Government would be willing to grant these concessions f we would only meet them upon the question of recipro-

city, upon fair and just grounds.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved to amend the first section by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That before any of the provisions of this bill shall take effect, the Government of Great Britain shall agree with the Government of the United States that all the ports of the British dominions and of the United States respectively shall be open to all the vessels of both countries, whether engaged in the coasting or other trade, in the same manner and under like regulations as they are now authorized to do with reference to the foreign trade of the two countries.

Mr. WASHBURN also moved to amend the first section so as to substitute the following in lieu of the articles therein proposed to be admitted free of duty on certain

All articles the growth, production, or manufacture of the said British North American Provinces, and all articles the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, save and except as is hereinafter provided.

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, embraced this early occasion

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, embraced this early occasion to explain his own position to the House and to the country, being a member of the Committee on Commerce which reported this bill. While he professed to be a thoroughgoing free trade man, he at the same time wished it to be understood that free trade in certain things and protection to certain other things was the very worst kind of protection, more objectionable than the entire system of protection, and operating more injuriously on certain industrial pursuits of the country. This bill had an important bearing on the revenue question as well as on important bearing on the revenue question as well as on that of free trade. In 1846, when the tariff question was under consideration, it was so adjusted and arranged in its details as to operate with something like equality on its details as to operate with something like equality of all the great industrial pursuits of the country. If there was any State in this Union which had a right to complain of that adjustment, it was the one which he in part represented. While its great industrial pursuit, the produc-tion and manufacture of lumber, was protected at the rate of twenty per cent., the coal and iron of the great State of Pennsylvania were protected at the rate of thirty per cent., or a difference in favor of the latter of one-third. This bill, so far as it affected the interests of Maine, proposed to strike off all protection, leaving on the people the most onerous burden of this revenue measure. While the planters of Louisiana, the growers of hemp, the manufacturers of iron, and the manufacturers of Massachusetts were protected, lumber, the principal product of Maine, was to be admitted from British colonies free compara-tively. There was a law which pervaded the ocean, called the sea law. By this law it was the prerogative of the sea law. By this law it was the prerogative of the sea law to eat up the little ones. On no other pringreat and arrested the tariff law than that it ciple could be unconstant the tariff law than that it

ciple could he described the tariff law than that it and so adjusted and arranged the common should fall as equally as possible on all. In 1824 Massachusetts was eminently a State of commerce and navigation. Prior to that she opposed the protective policy; but her interests changed; she became a manufacturing State asked for contestions and described the protective policy; State, asked for protection, and obtained it; and on no State did taxation bear more heavily than on Maine. Mr. F. was here interrupted by the expiration of the

norning hour.
On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government of the year ending the 30th of June, 1854.

Numerous amendments were offered to the bill, and disposed of. Among those adopted, was one, on motion of Mr. Carter, providing that neither the office of the Secretary of the Interior, nor any bureau thereof, other than the Patent Office, shall be located in the Patent Office uilding until directed by law.

On motion of Mr. STANLY, an amendment was adopted ppropriating \$20,000 to enable the Washington Infirmary enlarge its accommodations for the benefit of transient

Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose. DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, by the deficiency bill, returned from the Senate with amend-ments, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on

Printing, offered a resolution providing for the binding of the maps accompanying the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the trade with the British North American Provinces. Pending which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1853.

Mr. DAVIS presented the credentials of the Hon. Ep-ARD EVERETT, elected a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1853; which were

On motion by Mr. GWIN, all prior orders were postoned, and the Senate proceeded to consider the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate, and was very briefly replied to by Mr. SEBASTIAN, when— Mr. COOPER, who was entitled to the floor, addressed

the Senate at length against the bill.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, and Mr. GEYER spoke at some ength in its favor; when—
The question was taken on the following amendment

offered by Mr. BRODHEAD: Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the folowing:
"That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized,

under the direction of the President of the United States, to employ such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers and such other persons as he may deem necessary to make such explorations and surveys as he may deem advisable to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars he and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of such explorations and surveys. "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in making such

explorations and surveys, the engineers and other persons, employed-under the authority of this act may be directed to act in concert with any engineers and other persons employed by any individual or individuals, association or associations, for the same general object; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to receive proposals from in-dividuals or associations for the construction of a railroad be-tween the Valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, and lay the same before Congress at the next session."

The yeas and nays upon the adoption of the amendment were as follows : YEAS-Messrs, Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Charlton, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fitspatrick, Foot, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Norris,

Wisconsin, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Toucey, and Walker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, and Weller—34. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MASON moved to recommit the bill, and, after deate, the question was taken and decided in the negative,

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Bu Chariton, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Soule, and Toucey—18. NAYS—Mesars. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Schertier, Scarce Cooper, 1988, 1988, Schertier, Scarce Cooper, 1988, Schertier, Scarce Cooper, 1988, Schertier, Scarce Cooper, 1988, Schertier, Scarce Cooper, 1988, Schertier, 1988, Scarce Cooper, 1988, Scarce pastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Under-wood, Wade, Walker, and Weller-33.

Mr. SOULE moved that the Senate adjourn; which was decided in the negative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bradbury, Brod YEAS—Mesers. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bradbury, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Shields, Soule, Spruance, and Toucey—23.

NAYS—Mesers. Badger, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Chase, Clarke, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, Walker and Weller—25.

Mr. WELLER moved to strike out the thirteenth secion of the bill.

The amendment was discussed, but before the question ras taken thereon Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the Senate adjourn;

hich was agreed to, as follows: which was agreed to, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Charlton, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, De Saussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sumner, Toucey, Underwood, Walker, Weller—30.
NAYS—Messrs, Badger, Borland, Brooke, Clarke, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Gwin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt, Rusk, Schastian, Seward, Smith, Wade—15. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House the following xecutive communications :

A communication from the Treasury Department, stating that, from information possessed by that Department and from representations made upon the subject, the Seretary has reason to believe that the revenue cutter on the Pacific coast should be a steamer, and he recommends an appropriation of \$75,000 for the purpose of building such a vessel. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the same Department, transmitting estimates for appropriations that will be requir-ed for the payment of the salaries of supervisors and local inspectors appointed under the act for the better preservation of the lives of passengers on board of vesels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Referred to be Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be A communication from the Interior Department, trans-

mitting a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of the Department and its several bu-reaus have been expended during the last year. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A communication from the same Department, transnitting lists of clerks and other persons employed there-

in and in its several bureaus during the lasz year. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the War Department, transmitting a report of the topographical bureau in reference to

the survey of the harbor of St. Vincent, in New York.
Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to
be printed.
A communication from the Commissioner of Public

Buildings, submitting his annual report. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

LIGHTHOUSE BILL. Mr. DUNCAN, by consent, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes; which was read twice and committed.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL On motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diploma-tic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1854.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN, an item was inserted in the bill appropriating \$50,000 for continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake

Mr. DARBY offered an amendment appropriating \$115,000 for continuing the construction of the custom house at St. Louis, which elicited a long debate. On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the amendmen on motion of Mr. PRESTON, the amendment was amended by adding thereto an appropriation of \$87,745 for continuing the construction of the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. DISNEY moved further to amend the amendment

by adding thereto an appropriation of \$87,000 for con-tinuing the construction of the custom-house at Cin-

After considerable debate, the amendment was agreed to, as was also the amendment as amended.

Mr. LANDRY moved to amend the item appropriating. \$100,000 for continuing the construction of the custom house at New Orleans, by increasing it to \$324,000 which, after debate, was agreed to: Ayes 81, noes not

Mr. CASKIE moved an amen appropriating \$75,000, in addition to former appropriations, for the purchase of a site and the erection of a custom-house at tichmond, Virginia.

Mr. GOODENOW moved to add to the amendr appropriation of \$15,000 for the completion of the cus-tom-house in Bangor, Maine; which, after debate, was

rejected. The amendment of Mr. CASKIE was also rejected. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

CENTRAL AMERICA. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, said that there was a com munication from the Executive on the Speaker's table in respect to the condition of our affairs in Central Ameri-The Secretary of State had informed him that it was important that it should be laid before Congress, and he erefore asked that it might now be presented.

There being no objection—
The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President of the United States, which is published in the preceding columns.

The message and accompanying report were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be

printed. The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from its Clerk, made in compliance with a law of the last session, stating from whom he purchased books ordered for members; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Yesterday's mail brought the Message of Gov. LANE to the Legislature of New Mexico. It is a document which comes to the point about matters in that Territory. The Governor says:

"We are very distant from the States, difficult of acess, and surrounded by barbarians of doubtful faith. The face of the country is mountainous and of great elevation, with an appearance of sterility from a scarcity of water. The population, which does not much exceed sixty thousand souls, is widely scattered through distant valleys, over an area so immense that twenty companies of the United States troops are insufficient for its protec-tion against Indians; and your own people are so badly armed that they cannot protect their own property from depredation. Agriculture and stock-raising, the two great interests of the Territory, are depressed for the want of a certain market for the produce of the soil, and for the want of protection for flocks and herds. Your mines are nearly abandoned, and their products (gold and silver excepted) will not bear the transportation to market. Your highways are in a bad condition; and the school-

master (an indispensable functionary in a popular Gov-ernment) is rarely seen among you.

"The country is overrun with red and white thieves and robbers. Your prisons are insecure, and no appropriation has yet been made by Congress for a Terri penitentiary. Your ancient laws and usages (which were based upon the principles of the civil law) have been suddenly overthrown, and a crude mass of new laws (founded upon the principles of the common law) have been substituted; and these imperfect laws are imperfectv administered.

But this is only one side of the picture. The other is

resented in the following extract : "Your country is one of the very healthiest on the globe. Your agricultural products are various; your soil rewards labor abundantly, and your tillable lands may be ncreased perhaps more than a thousand-fold by improved equias and by tanques. Besides, at a cost within your reach, your acequias may be carried upon higher levels, and enlarged into canals, thereby affording water for irrigation, water power for machinery, and highways for commerce. The scarcity of water is more apparent than real; for excellent well water has been invariably found in the valleys at depths from fifteen to fifty feet, and I am much mistaken if good well water cannot be procured, at practicable depths, even upon the *Jornada del Mureto*, and at the Mesas, including that extraordinary table land the

"Your facilities for stock-raising are unequalled; and a well-organized volunteer militia force will protect your stock from red thieves; and a penitentiary will rid you of white thieves. Your rich mines of gold, silver, copper of the thieves. Your rich mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, and your abundant supply of common salt, coal, gypsum, marble, nitre and soda, only require time, capital, and industry, with good roads, to make them available as great sources of public and private wealth."

RESULT OF CHEAP FARES .- It is stated that since the reduction of fare to Albany on the Harlem road the receipts for through business have increased 50 per cent. This is anothor practical demonstration of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bring an increase of revenue.

The new station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, on Camden street, is to be the point of departure and arrival for the Washington and Western trains, at Baltimore, on and after this day, when the old Pratt street depot will be deserted-a fact werthy of note by travellers generally.

BUTTER.—The speculators in butter have had the tables turned upon them. The farmers of the West, anticipating a great rise from the sudden demand for butter ast summer raised by the speculators, held on to their butter a little too tenaciously. The article is now coming into the market in quantities which cannot fail to put down the price very materially. The Buffalo Express

Shys : "We heard the other day that butter had been sold at Cleveland for one eighth of a dollar. The Albany Evening Journal of Monday says that butter speculators have the blues. Their two shilling contracts and three shilling hopes are likely to end in smoke. The very best article brought to market sell at twenty cents.'

The large provision warehouse of Messrs. STEWART. Sweeny & Co. at Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, together with its contents, involving a loss of some

By the Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, just published, it appears that during the year 1851-52 the number of public schools in the State was 4,056; the number of scholars was, in summer, 185,752, and in winter, 199,183-the average attendance being respectively 136,309 in summer and 152,645 in winter. The number of teachers, summer and winter, was 2,454 males and 6,456 females. The amount of money raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board, and fuel, was \$910,216. Besides the public schools, there are 71 incorporated and 749 unincorporated academies and private schools in the State, with an average of 16,131 scholars.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING .- A young man was arrested at New York on Wednesday night on a warrent issued by the authorities of Chicago, Illinois, wherein he stands charged with getting up a fraudulent operation called the "Combination Company," or health association, purport-ing to have a capital of fifty-six thousand dollars. A large number of persons, who paid the concern from two dollars to twenty dollars per week, it is alleged, have LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

[PUBLIC-No. 19.]

AN ACT to make the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia equal to that of an Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of said District. Assistant Judge of the Condens of Representatives of Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia be and the same is hereby made equal to that of an Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of said District, as now established by law.

Approved, February 11, 1853.

[Public-No. 20.]

AN ACT for the relief of the town of Belleview, and the cities of Burlington and Dubuque, in the State of Iowa. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be and hereby is granted to the town of Belleview, in Iowa, the land bordering on the Mississippi river, in front of said town, reserved by the act of second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for a public high-way, and for other public uses; together with the accre-tions which may have formed thereto, or in front thereof; to be disposed of in such response as the coverness. to be disposed of in such manner as the corporate author rities of said town may direct. The grant made by this act shall operate as a relinquishment only of the right of the United States in and to said premises, and shall in no manner affect the rights of third persons therein, or to the use thereof, but shall be subject to the same; and on application by a duly authorized agent of the corporate authorities of said town to the Commissioner of the Gene-ral Land Office a patent of relinquishment, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be issued therefor, as n other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be and hereby is granted to the cities of Burlington and Dubuque, in Iowa, the land bordering on the Mississippi river, in front of said cities, reserved by the act 2d July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for a public highway, and for ther public uses, together with the accretions which may have formed thereto or in front thereof; to be disposed of the corporate authorities of said cities. in such manner as the corporate authorities of said cities

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the grant made by this act shall operate as a relinquishment only of the right of the United States in and to said premises, and shall in no manner affect the rights of third persons therein, or to the use thereof, but shall be subject to the same; and on application by a duly authorized agent of the cor-porate authorities of said cities to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a patent of relinquishment, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be issued therefor, as in other cases.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lot or parcel of land in the city of Dubuque heretefore set apart and used by the authorities of said city as a cemetery or burying ground, under the act of Congress of the second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act for the laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, and the towns of Belleview, Dubuque, and Pern, in the county of Dubuque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," and the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, amendatory thereof, be and the same hereby is granted to the Common Council of the said city of Dubuque, to make such disposition of the said land included in said cemetery or burying ground as that Commom Council may deem proper. [Approved, February 14, 1853.

[Public-No. 21.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, sixty feet in width, through the lands in which the St. Louis arsenal, the St. Louis marine hospital, and Jefferson barracks are situated, in the State of Missouri, be and the same is hereby granted to the St. Missouri, be and the same is hereby granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Louis through said lands: Provided, That the location of said road through the lands aforesaid shall be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of War: Provided, further, That I location can be made without injury to the public in-

terest in the opinion of the said Secretary of War. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of way be and the same is hereby granted to the Clevela Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and also the right of way to the Cleveland, Painsville, and Ashtabula Railroad Compans across the hospital grounds, so called, belonging to the United States, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio; the width of each of said roads across said hos pital grounds not to exceed sixty feet where said roads pital grounds not to exceed sixty seet where said roads are now respectively located: Provided, That said conveyances can, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made without detriment to the interests of the United States: And provided, further, That the said grant shall be and is hereby made subject to such conditions as the said Secretary of the Treasury shall impose on the said companies respectively, for the protection and security of the grounds from abrasions by the waters of Lake Erie: And provided, further, That whenever the said roads shall be discontinued or abandoned, or the conditions of this grant shall be violated, all rights under

this act shall cease and determine. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right of way shall be and hereby is granted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for the road of the said company over and across the grounds of the United States at and near the Allegheay arsenal, in the county of Allegheay, and State of Pennsylvania: Provided, That the route of the said railroad across the said grounds shall be approved the Secretary of War before the same is entered upon for the purpose of constructing said railroad: And vided, further, That the same can be granted without detriment to the public interest in the opinion of the Secre-

tary of War. [Approved, February 14, 1853.

[PUBLIC-No. 22.7 AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to the settlers of the said public lands," approved September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representation the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who have located or may hereafter locate lands in the Territory of Oregon, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to for the survey, and to make donations to the settiers of the said public lands," approved September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, and of which survey shall have been made or may hereafter be had, in lieu of the term of continued occupation after settlement as provided by said act, shall be permitted, after occupation for two years of the land so claimed, to pay into the hands of the surveyor general of said Territory at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the lands so claimed, located, and surveyed as aforesaid; and upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the two years' continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the neirs-at-law of such settler, including the widow, where

patent. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the payment of money for lands as aforesaid to the said surveyor general, he shall issue his certificate of such payment gether with an accurate copy of the survey of so located, and purchased to the purchaser thereof, and upon the filing of which said certificate and copy of sur-

vey in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said surveyor general to keep and preserve a record of all moneys so received, and to make out and transmit quarterly, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, an accurate report of the moneys so received

by him as aforesaid.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said surveyor general, immediately upon the taking effect of this act, to enter into security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the safe-keeping of all moneys received by him as surveyor general, according to law: Provided, however, That in order to compensate the surveyor general of said Territory for the additional labors and responsibility imposed upon him by
this act, in receiving, safe-keeping, paying over, and accounting for the moneys aforesaid, he shall receive two
per centum on all such sums, which shall include the payent for clerk hire, together with all costs and expenses

incidental to such special services in any one year: Pro-vided, The salary and per-centage of said surveyor general, and for clerk hire, shall not exceed four thousand dollars for any one year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, he said the said Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment be and the same are hereby extended and continued in force until the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fafty-five.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every person entitled to the benefit of the fourth section of the act of which this is amendatory, who was resident in said Territory on or prior to the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be and hereby is required to file with the second of the said the

or prior to the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be and hereby is required to file with the sur-veyor general of said Territory, in advance of the time when the public surveys shall be extended over the parti-cular land claimed by him, where those surveys shall not

section, and citing all required particulars in reference to such settlement claim; and all persons failing to give such notice on or prior to the first of December, eighteen hun-dred and fifty-three, shall be thereafter debarred from ever receiving any benefit under said fourth section. And all persons who, on the first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall have settled on surveyed lands in said Territory, in virtue of the provisions of the fifth sec-

all persons who, on the first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall have settled on surveyed lands in said Territory, in virtue of the provisions of the fifth section of the act of which this is amendatory, who shall fall to give notice in writing of such settlement, specifying the particulars thereof to the surveyor general of said Territory, on or prior to the first of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be thereafter debarred from ever receiving the benefits of said fifth section.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, all public lands within the limits of the townships surveyed or to be surveyed in said Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, which shall not have been claimed under the provisions of the fourth and fifth sections of the act of which this is amendatory, or reserved for public-cuses by law, or order of the President, and excepting also mineral lands, shall be subject to public sale and private entry as other public lands of the United States; and so soon as he shall deem expedient, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a receiver of public moneys for the Territory of Oregon, west of the Cascade mountains, who shall give bond and security, in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his official trust, and whose duties, under the laws in relation to the public lands of the United States in said Territory, shall be the same as those of other like officers of the United States, and who shall be allowed not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum for the safe-keeping and accounting for the public moneys by him received, including all charges for office rent and clerk hire; and at such time as the President of the United States shall deem it expedient, he shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Register of the land office for the Territory of Oregon, west of the Cascade mountains, who shall lic Moneys to be appointed under this act; and until such Register shall have been appointed, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties, the Surveyor General of Oregon shall perform all the duties which shall appertain to such office.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each widow now

residing in Oregon Territory, and such others as shall lo-cate in said Territory, whose husband, had he lived, would have been entitled to a claim under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be entitled, under the provisions and requirements of said act, to the same quantity of land that she would have been but for the death of her husband; and that in case the death of the widow prior to the expiration of the four years' continued possession required by said act, to which this is an amendment, all the rights of the deceased shall inure unto and be vested in the heirs-at-law of such widow.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all reservations heretofore, as well as hereafter, made in pursuance of the fourteenth section of the act to which this is an amendfourteenth section of the act to which this is an amend-ment, shall, for magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, except for forts, be limited to an amount not exceeding twenty acres for each and every of said objects at any one point or place, and for forts to an amount not exceeding six hundred and forty acres at any one point or place: Provided, That if it shall be deemed necessary, in the judgment of the President, to include in any such reservation the improvement of any settler made previous to such reservation, it shall in such settler made previous to such reservation, it shall, in such case, be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained; and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated.
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said Surveyor General, in the discharge of his duties under this act, shall be subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved, February 14, 1853.

[PUBLIC-No. 23.1 AN ACT to prevent in certain cases a failure or delay of justice in the courts of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where, at any term of the Circuit or Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, a jury shall be empannelled to try any cause or any issue or issuesjoined in any cause, and it shall happen that no verdict shall be found, nor the jury otherwise discharged before the day appointed by law for the commencement of the next succeeding term, the Court shall and may, nevertheless, proceed with the trial by the menced; and all subsequent proceedings to final judg-ment, if such judgment shall be rendered, shall be entered and have legal effect and operation as of the term at

which the jury shall have been empannelled, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Approved, February 16, 1853.

extract :

OREGON. Dr. Evans, on the 9th of December, read before the Legislature of Oregon an interesting communication on the Geology of the Territory. We make the following

"A general reconnoissance has been made from the

Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, including one hundreds and fifty miles north and south along the western base of the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern boundary of California to Puget's Sound. A detailed examination has been made along the base and boundary lines of the public surveys. The gold mines of the Rogue river valley and other localities near the southern boundary of Oregon are being wrought to considerable profit. Gold in small quantities has been discovered on several small tributaries east of the Cascades. There is considerable analogy between the gold-bearing rock of California and the talcose and other allied rocks of the Umpqua valley. And gold has been found on most of the small streams entering the Umpqua as well as the main stream; also, on the south fork of Santiam, and on Calappoinh creek, &c. Eastern Oregon has been generally much un-derrated. That portion including the valley of Flathead Lake, the valley of St. Mary's, the headwaters of Kooskook or Clearwater, and the Spokane, and the other districts in the region, afford fine pasturage, and many beautiful sites for agricultural communities. Sufficient information has already been obtained to render it probable that many portions of Oregon will prove rich in useful minerals, and its soils for many agricultural products is unsurpassed. It also affords a rich and interesting fald for scientific research. Soling and challenges a springs exist. for scientific research. Saline and chalybeate springs exist throughout the Willamette valley and valleys bordering the coast range of mountains, and, in fact, almost every

part of Oregon that has been visited. NAPOLEON III. AND THE JEWS .- We find in a late number of the Archeives Israelites, published at Paris, the following interesting account of a ceremony at Bordeaux: "The circumstances accompanying the decoration of the Grand Rabbi, Mons. Marx, of Bordeaux, with the Legion of Honor, makes that occurrence a matter of general importance. He had received an invitation to breakfast, and after breakfast the Prince President (new Em-penor) handed the Grand Rabbi the Order of the Legion pener) handed the Grand Rabbi the Order of the Legion of Honor, in the presence of his cortege, the manicipal officers, &c. In expressing his thanks for the distinction conferred upon him, the Grand Rabbi added, 'this is again a confirmation of the principle of religious liberty, which your Highness has already promised us to maintain and defend.' You may rely on that,' answered the Prince Gen. d'Hautpoul, Grand Referendar of the Senate, who. Gen. d'Hautpoul, Grand Referender of the Senate, who comphatically annouaced on this occasion that the rights and liberties of the Jews shall never be infringed, in conformity with the principles of the age, and which are likewise those of the Prince; and moreover the Jews had shown themselves worthy of these privileges. All the inhabitants of Bordeaux sympathized with the Grand Rabbi, and even the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux paid a congratulatory visit to Mons. Marx."

A SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY IN BROADWAY, (N. Y.)-Mr. WID H. Rossiter, of Laurel Factory, Md., has elaborated a plan for the construction of a subterranean milway under Broadway, from the Battery to Fourteenth street, and thence up Fourth avenue as far as may be required. The editor of the Express, who has examined the plan, says it reads very well in print, and even the theory is by no means objectionable, but the practicability is the great question that has been left entirely undecided.

Anorrien Murder Confessan.—Thomas Casey, who is in jail on a charge of murdering Ouvra Taylor and his wife, at Natick, (Mass.) in September last, has made a full confession of his guilt. He says he quarrelled with Taylor about half a dollar and killed him, and that Mrs. Taylor, being awakened by the struggle, came to the door, when he also killed her with an axc. Casey is twenty years of age.

PRICE OF A MAN'S NOSE .- In the Court of Common Pleas when the public surveys shall be extended over the parti-cular land claimed by him, where those surveys shall not have been made previous to the date of this act, a notice in writing, setting forth his claim to the benefits of said